PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4721

Mezentsev, Vladimir Andreyevich

"Neobyknovennyye" yavleniya v atmosfere ("Unusual" Phenomena in the Atmosphere) [Moscow] Profizdat, 1959. 91 p. 30,000 copies printed.

Ed.: V.M. Pankova; Tech. Ed.: A.A. Golichenkova.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for the general reader.

COVERAGE: The booklet presents in popular form explanations of unusual phenomena occurring in the atmosphere. These include the apparent change in the shape and color of the rising sun, the occurrence of "miraculous" rains, the appearance of "crosses of light", the green flash, etc. The booklet provides a simplified scientific explanation of each phenomenon. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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The Usual and the Unusual in Nature 3

Card 1/3

KRIVOPUST, V.I.; PRESNYAKOV, I.R., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda;
MEZENTSEV, V.A.; POPOD'KO, Ye.T.

On the road of technical progress. Elek.i tepl.tiaga 3 no.12: 3-9 D '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Nachal'nik depo Liski Yugo-Vostochnoy dorogi (for Krivopust).
2. Master avtomatnogo tsekha depo Liski Yugo-Vostochnoy dorogi (for Presnyakov). 3. Master tsekha toplivnoy apparatury depo Liski Yugo-Vostochnoy dorogi (for Mezentsev). 4. Master tsekha bol'shogo periodicheskogo remonta Yugo-Vostochnoy dorogi (for Popod'ko).

(Liski--Railroads--Repair shops)

MEZENTSEV, V., inzh.

Colored rain and snow. Starsh.-serzh. no.7:30-31 Jl '61

1. Glavnyy redaktor zhurnala "Znaniye - sila". (MIRA 14:9)
(Rain and rainfall) (Snow)

MEZENTSEV, Vladimir Andreyevich; IVANOV, S.M., red.; KUDRYAVTSEVA, O.V., tekhn. red.

[World of polymers]Mir polimerov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1962. 55 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. IV Seriia: Tekhnika, no.22) (MIRA 15:11)

(Polymers)

MEZENTSEV, Vladimir Andreyevich; KANTER, A.I., red.; RAKITIN, I.T., tekhn. red.

[Our friend, chemistry] Nash drug - khimiia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1963. 70 p. (Narodnyi universitet kul'tury. Tekhniko-ekonomicheskii fakul'tet, no.12) (MIRA 17:1)

MEZENTSEV, V.

Sky sets riddles. Znanie-sila 38 no.1:45-47 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Halos (Meteorology))

✓

MECHE[illegible] [illegible] A. [illegible]

(The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
instilla [illegible] [illegible] "[illegible]," 1965. [illegible]
(Novoe v zh[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Kn[illegible], [illegible])
[illegible]

MEZENISEV, V.F.; GRYUNBERG, A.Yu.

Cancer of the breast in man; one observation. Vop. onk. 11 no.5:104-106 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki Kurskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. - prof. M.G.Ruditskiy) i Kurskogo oblastnogo onkologicheskogo dispansera (glavnyy vrach - T.S.Kondrashova).

MEZENTSEV, Vladimir Andreyevich; YEREMENKO, P.M., red.;
MISTETSKIY, G.I. [Mystets'kyi, H.I.], red.

[Chemistry in questions and answers] Khimiia v zapytanniakh
i vidpovidiakh. Kyiv, 196[illegible]. 78 p. (Tovarystvo "Znannia"
Ukrains'koi RSR. Seriia VI, no.[illegible]) [illegible]

MEZENTSEV, V.I.

The locomotive engineer called for a replacement locomotive...
Elek. i tepl. tiaga 9 no.11:29-30 N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Mashinist-instruktor depo Kushmurun Kazakhskoy dorogi.

MEZENTSEV, V.P.

5(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1916

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po khimii bora, 1955

Bor; trudy Konferentsii po khimii bora i yego soyedineniy (Boron; Transactions of the Conference on the Chemistry of Boron and Its Compounds) Moscow, Goskhimizdat, 1958. 189 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,400 copies printed.

Ed.: G.P. Lushinskiy; Tech. Ed.: N.S. Lur'ye.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists, as well as for industrial personnel working with boron and its compounds.

COVERAGE: This collection contains 24 studies on the chemistry, crystalline structure, physicochemical properties, and technology of boron and its compounds. Twenty-two of the studies were presented at the All-Union Conference on Boron Chemistry, held at the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Scientific Research Physicochemical Institute im. L. Ya. Karpov) in

~~Boron; Transactions of the Conference (Cont.) SOV/1916~~

December 1955. Two of these articles deal with the thermochemistry of boron. The two studies on "borundum" production are being published for the first time. The studies are well illustrated and accompanied by bibliographies.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Boron; Transactions of the Conference (Cont.) SOV/1916

Polyak, A.N., Ye. N. Pinayevskaya, G.B. Romov,
N.I. Kozlova, and L.I. Devyatovskaya. Boric Acid
Production by the Decomposition of Inderskiye
Borates With Mixtures of Nitric and Sulfuric Acids 135

Mezentsev, V.P. Processing of Borates at the Aktyubinsk
Chemical Kombinat 141

Matobyl'skaya, L.D. Beneficiation of Certain Boric
Ores 145

Nikolayev, A.V., and A.G. Kurnakova. Extraction
of Boric Acid 157

Shvarts, Ye. M. State of Borates in an Aqueous
Solution 162

Krapivner, S.L. A Technical and Economic Comparison
of the New Methods for Boric Acid Production from
Inderskiye Borates 170

Card 3/6

MEZENTSEV,V.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Calculating water and heat predictions. Meteor.i gidrol. no.4:33-34 Ap '53. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut, Omsk.
(Weather forecasting)

MEZENTSEV, V. S.

Subject : USSR/Meteorology AID P - 2510

Card 1/1 Pub. 71-a - 20/26

Author : Mezentsev, V. S., Kand. of Tech. Sci.

Title : P. S. Kuzin, Rezhim rek yuzhnykh rayonov zapadnoy Sibiri, Severnogo, Tsentral'nogo Kazakhstana (Flow Conditions of Rivers in Southern Regions of West Siberia, and Northern and Central Kazakhstan) Gidrometeoizdat, Leningrad, 1953. (Book Review)

Periodical : Met. i Gidro., 3, 58-60, My-Je 1955

Abstract : The author of the article gives a very favorable review of this new textbook for its exact presentation of factual data on flow, precipitation, climatic conditions and general physico-geographical factors for different watersheds of the analyzed areas.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

MEZENTSEV, V S.

AID P - 3178

Subject : USSR/Meteorology

Card 1/1 Pub. 71-a - 5/23

Author : Mezentsev, V. S.

Title : Once more on the computation of the mean total evaporation

Periodical : Met. i. gidr., 5, 24-26, S/O 1955

Abstract : A mathematical analysis of the mean annual evaporation in the Central Asian watersheds. Tables indicating towns, evaporation and the radiation volumes are given. A mathematical analysis of Bagrov's theory on possible computation of evaporation is presented and criticized. Five Russian references, 1911-1953.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

TRANS - M-1207

MEZENTSOV, V. S., V. I. ASTRAKHANTSEV, G. V. LOPATIN and KUZIN, P. S.

Delivered a report on questions of hydrological partitioning.

report presented at the 3rd All-Union Hydrological Congress, 7-17 Oct 1957, Leningrad.

(Izv. Ak Nauk SSSR, ser geograf., 3, pp3-9, '58)

MEZENTSEV, V. S.: Doc Geogr Sci (diss) -- "A method of hydrological-climatic computations and an attempt to apply it to the regional classification of the west Siberian plain based on moisture and heat supply". Omsk, 195[illegible]. [illegible] pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Order of Lenin State U im M. V. Lomonosov, Geogr Faculty), 175 copies (KL, No [illegible], 1959, 122)

MEZENTSEV, V.S.

Average annual runoff on the territory of Omsk Province.
Izv. Omsk. otd. Geog. ob-va no.5:11-15 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

MEZENTSEV, V.S.

Natural moistening balance of the West Siberian Plain and the problem of the lower Ob' Valley. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.5: 45-50 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut, g. Omsk.

MEZENTSEV, V.S., prof.; RUSINOV, I.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Pay more attention to the problems of land melioration in Siberia and the Far East. Gidr. i mel. 16 no.6:61-62 Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Omskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Mezentsev).
2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhniki i melioratsii imeni A.N.Kostyakova (for Rusinov).

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

KARANTSEVICH, I.V.; MEZENTSEV, V.S.

Seasonal distribution of total evaporation on the territory of Omsk Province. Izv. Omsk. otd. Geog. ob-va no.6:17-25 '64.
(MIRA 18:9)

MEZENTSEV, V.S.

Hydrologic and climatic conditions in the north and in Western Siberia as related to the planning of large reservoirs on the Ob' River. Dokl. Inst. geog. Sib. i Dal'. Vost. no.3:13-19 '63. (MIRA 18:12) [illegible], V.S.

Graphs for determining total evaporation; directions for practical work in hydrology] Grafiki dlia opredeleniia summarnogo ispareniia; metodicheskie ukazaniia dlia prakticheskikh zaniatii po gidrologii. [illegible] sel'-khoz. in-t, [illegible]

MEZENTSEV, V.Z.

Moisture zones and thermal resources of the West Siberian Plain.
Trudy TGU 147:113-121 '57. (MIRA 16:5)
(West Siberian Plain--Climate)

L 57047-65 EWT(d)/FSS-2/EWT($_1$)/EPA(s)-2/EWT($_m$)/EPF(c)/EWP(f)/EPF($_n$)-2/EWP(c)/EPR/T/EPA(b_b)-2/FCS(k) Po-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RPL WW/JW

ACCESSION NR: AP5014811 UR/0209/65/000/006/0032/0035

AUTHOR: Mezentsev, Yu. (Engineer)

49

B

TITLE: Powerful stages

SOURCE: Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika, no. 6, 1965, 32-35

TOPIC TAGS: centrifugal pump,^{23} liquid rocket engine,^{23} liquid rocket fuel, liquid rocket, rocket thrust, rocket propulsion

ABSTRACT: A survey is presented of the principles of operation and the construction of liquid fuel rockets (ZHRD) with a high power-to-weight ratio (4000-6000 hp/kg), resulting from the intensity of the thermal processes, the simplicity of the conversion of the thermal energy to mechanical, and the minimal safety requirements of the structural elements. The liquid fuels are burned in the combustion chamber, creating high-temperature gaseous products which are forced out of the nozzle and create the reactive thrust. Theoretically, there are many different fuel possibilities, but in practice the choice is limited by the requirements for reliability and the complete utilization of the fuel potential. The effectiveness of the ZHRD is judged by its specific thrust, which is the ratio of the engine's thrust to the total fuel consumption per sec. It can also be

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ACCESSION NR: AP5014811

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characterized by the impulse acting on the rocket from the combustion and discharge of 1 kg of fuel. The specific thrust shows to what extent the rocket fuel is effective and characterizes the completeness of utilization of the fuel's theoretical possibilities. The latter is determined by the coefficient of completeness of the specific thrust, the ratio of the actual specific thrust to that which would be obtained in the same structure if there were no losses. Another criterion used to judge ZHRD is the specific weight, the ratio of the weight to thrust. All these characteristics enter in the analysis of the Tsiolkotskiy equation. The construction of the combustion chamber presents problems, since materials available are not able to stand the high temperatures generated. To overcome this, the chamber is cooled, either by the flow of the fuels inside the wall of the chamber or by film cooling, in which the fuel flows along the combustion surface of the chamber. The thrust can be increased by increasing the pressure, and the optimum pressure can be calculated by complex methods. The fuels are delivered to the combustion chamber by high-pressure, high-volume centrifugal pumps. Stringent weight and size requirements of the pumps call for their operation at very high rpm. The pump power is furnished by a gas turbine. Rocket control can be effected by several means. The reliability requirements are extreme, particularly for manned launches. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 1 formula.
ASSOCIATION: none

Card 2/3

L 57047-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014811

0

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PR, FP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JD

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP7009076 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/67/000/003/0053/0053

INVENTOR: Shtamberger, G. A.; Shul'ts, V. P.; Mezentseva, A. D.

ORG: None

TITLE: A device for measuring the intensity ratio between two electric signals. Class 21, No. 190985 [announced by the Institution of Automation and Electrometry, Siberian Department AN SSSR (Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii Sibirskogo otdelniya AN SSSR)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 3, 1967, 53

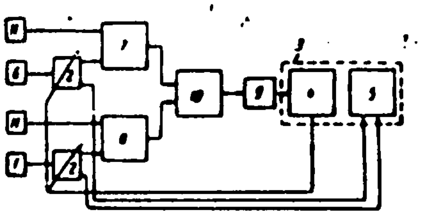
TOPIC TAGS: electronic measurement, electronic signal, signal analysis

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a device for measuring the intensity ratio between two electric signals. The unit contains two receiving elements for the first signal, a single receiving element for the second signal, an adding stage and a subtracting stage. The input of the adder and that of the subtractor are each connected to one of the receiving elements for the first signal, while the outputs of these stages are connected to a multiplier. The multiplier output is connected through an averaging unit to the comparison result indicator. To improve accuracy in ratio measurement when both the signals to be compared are subject to interference, the installation is equipped with an extra receiving element for the second signal and two

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.317.61.082

ACC NR: AP7009076

interlocked variable dividers with identical transmission coefficients. The comparison result indicator is made up of a control unit and a final registration device. The receiving elements for the second signal are each connected through one of the dividers to the inputs of the adding and subtracting stages. The output of the averaging unit is connected through the control unit to the controlling input of the dividers. When mismatch reaches zero, the transmission coefficient of the dividers is fed to the final registration unit.



1--additional receiving element for the second signal; 2--dividers; 3--comparison result indicator; 4--servosystem; 5--final registration unit; 6--receiving element for the second signal; 7--adding stage; 8--subtracting stage; 9--averaging unit; 10--multiplier; 11--receiving elements for the first signal

SUBM CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 14Jun65

MEZENTSEVA, A.G.

Tumorlike syndrome in hypertension. Trudy Vor. med. inst. 51:53-56 '63. (MIRA 18:10)

VLASOVA, K.D.; BE[illegible]TSINA, I.A.; MEZENTSEVA, A.[illegible].; SIROTINA, [illegible].S.;
TAFINTSEVA, I.A.

Clinical statistical analysis of vascular lesions of the brain according to data of Voronezh polyclinics. Trudy Vor. med. inst. 51:38-42 '63. (MIRA 18:10)

POLILOV, M.I.; MEZENTSEVA, G.L.; VETROVA, A.A.

Boric acid solutions for treating seborrhea of the scalp. Vest.ven. i derm. 30 no.4:56 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz Kurskogo oblastnogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo dispansera.
(BORIC ACID)
(SEBACEOUS GLANDS--DISEASES)
(SCALP--DISEASES)

POLIICV, M.I.; MEZENTSEVA, G.L.

Occupational nickel dermatitis. Vest.derm.i ven. 35 no.3:54-57 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz Kurskogo oblastnogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo dispansera (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR N.P. Dagayev).
(SKIN—DISEASES) (NICKEL—TOXICOLOGY)

MEZENTSEVA, N.

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Cereals.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 34528

Author : Mezentseva, N.
Inst : Stalingrad Agricultural Institute
Title : The Effect of Preceding Crops on the Sugar Beet Yield in the Light Chestnut Soils of Stalingradskaya Oblast

Orig Pub : Sb. nauch. rabot stud. Stalingr. s. kh. in-ta, 1956, vyp. 2, 23-27.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

L 5115-66 EWT(1)/T IJP(c) GG
ACC NR: AP5025340

SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/65/020/003/0474/0475

AUTHOR: Mezentseva, N. L.; 44,55 Mikhaylova, N. P.; 44,55 Starostina, L. S.; 44,55 Dolmanov, L. A. 44,55

ORG: Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR 44,55 (Institut Kristallografii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Growing and refining of yttrium single crystals 41 B

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 20, no. 3, 1965, 474-475

TOPIC TAGS: yttrium, yttrium zone refining, zone refining, yttrium single crystal, single crystal growth

ABSTRACT: Experiments have been made to combine vacuum crucibleless zone refining of yttrium with simultaneous growing of yttrium single crystals. Yttrium ingots 80 mm long were subjected to crucibleless zone refining during which yttrium single crystals up to 1 mm long and 5 mm in diameter were successfully grown. A polymorphic transformation in yttrium at 1475C made it impossible to obtain large single crystals. Zone refining decreased the content of iron, copper, and calcium in the ingots by 27, 20, and 10 times, respectively. The oxygen content decreased by only 2.4 times, presumably because of the formation of stable yttrium oxides, whose distribution coefficient is close to 1. For more effective refining of the growing single crystals, electric current was passed through the ingot simultaneously with the zone fusion. After 8-hr processing at a current density of 5 amp/mm², the oxygen content in the ingot anode portion, simultaneously zone fused, was three times lower than that near the cathode portion. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

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UDC: 669.794.172 [MS]

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L 5115-66

ACC NR: AP5025340

0

SUB CODE: SS/ SUBM DATE: 20Oct64/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4133

BC

Card 2/2

MEZENTSEVA, N.L.; PETRIN, A.I.; KUROV, G.A.

Epitaxy of germanium films on germanium during vaporization under vacuum.
Fiz. tver. tela 6 no.7:2026-2031 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR, Moskva.

ZOZULYA, A.P.; MEZENTSEVA, N.N.; PESHKOVA, V.M.; YUR'YEV, Yu.K.

Some characteristics of methyl selenophenyl ketone and benzoylacetone. Zhur.anal.khim. 14 no.1:17-23 Ja-F '59.
(MIRA 12:4)

1. M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University.
(Butanedione) (Ketone)

MEZENTSEVA, N. P.

"Catalytic Isomerization of Unsaturated Hydrocarbons (Alkenes, Cycloalkenes, and Alkenylcycloalkanes)." Sub 18 May 51, Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

MEZENTSEVA, N.V.; MOGILEVSKAYA, O.Ya. (Moskva)

"Collections of scientific works by the labor safety institutes of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions". Reviewed by N.V. Mezentseva, O.IA. Mogilevskaia. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 4 no.12:53-54 D '60. (MIRA 15:3)

(TRADE UNIONS)

MEZENTSEVA, N.V

Toxicity of dimethylamine. N. V. Mezentseva (1st Med. Inst., Moscow). *Gigiena i Sanit.* 21, No. 10, 47-9 (1956).—In production of Me_2NH the concn. of the vapor varies from 0.004 to 0.05 mg./l. of air. Toxicity to white mice appears to be: absolutely lethal 15, minimal lethal 5, max. tolerable dose 1.5 mg./l. At 1.5-5 level the substance produces irritation of respiratory organs and eye tissues; at 5 dosage tear flow is produced, and 10-48 mg./l. dosage cyanosis, convulsions, and death occur. A 5-min. contact with skin produces point hemorrhages; at longer contact mummification of tissues occurs. Permissible concn. is estd. at 0.05 mg./l. in air. G. M. Kosolapoff

Med

137-58-4-8705 D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 341 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Mezentseva, N. V.

TITLE: Data for a Medical Classification of Tungsten and Titanium Compound Dusts Used in Powder Metallurgy (Materialy k gigiyenicheskoy kharakteristike pyli soyedineniy vol'frama i titana, ispol'zuyemykh v proizvodstve poroshkovoy metallurgii)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences, presented to the 1-y Mosk. med. in-t (First Moscow Medical Institute), Moscow 1957

ASSOCIATION: 1-y Mosk. med. in-t (First Moscow Medical Institute), Moscow

1. Tungsten dust--Medical research--Bibliography
2. Titanium dust--Medical research--Bibliography
3. Medical research--Thesis

Card 1/1

"Hygienic Characteristics of the Aerosols of Industrial Tungsten and Some of Its Compounds Utilized in Powder Metallurgy," by N. V. Mezentseva, Chair of Hygiene of Labor, First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute imeni I. M. Sechenov, Gigiyena i Sanitariya, Vol 22, No 4, Apr 57, pp 25-29

Investigations of hygienic conditions in plants which utilize tungsten and its compounds in the production of hard metal alloys and the production of electric light bulbs revealed a high concentration of metallic tungsten, tungsten carbide, and tungsten trioxide dusts in the air, with particles up to 4 microns in size. Medical examinations of the workers in these plants disclosed a number of cases of diffused pneumoconiosis. The experiments conducted on white rats to determine the toxicity of these dusts established that tungsten trioxide was the most toxic of the three substances. Prophylactic measures to prevent the formation of tungsten aerosols and periodical medical examinations of the workers are urged. (U)

"Investigation of the Toxicity of Titanium and Its Compounds," by O. Ya. Mogilevskaya and Ye. A. Mel'nikova, Candidates of Medical Sciences, and N. V. Mezentseva, Assistant, First Moscow Medical Institute, Tsvetnyye Metally, Vol 30, No 4, Apr 57, pp 51-55

Experiments were conducted to determine the toxicity and effect of metallic titanium and its compounds, now widely utilized in industry, on the animal organism. The experiments established that the dusts of metallic titanium, titanium dioxide, and titanium carbide were only mildly toxic and caused no significant pathological changes in the organism of the animals. Titanium tetrachloride, however, whether in liquid or vapor form was found to be a highly toxic substance. In liquid form, $TiCl_4$ on contact with the skin or mucous membrane produced severe burn lesions. Its vapors caused pulmonary emphysema in the animals. The toxicity of the vapors is ascribed to the action of HCl and the aerosols of titanium dioxide hydrates which are formed as a result of the hydrolysis of $TiCl_4$ in the air. The finely dispersed aerosols of the titanium dioxide hydrates absorb the particles of HCl and carry them to the remote parts of the respiratory tract.

Despite the mildly toxic properties of metallic titanium, titanium dioxide, and titanium carbide, periodical medical examinations for the workers engaged in working with these substances are recommended. Extreme ution in handling $TiCl_4$ is urged. Persons suffering from respiratory uld not be employed for work, with these chemicals. Protective should be provided for workers engaged in handling (U)

KAPLUN, Z.S., kand.med.nauk; MEZENTSEVA, N.V., kand.med.nauk

Hygienic evaluation of aerosols formed in the production of hard alloys. Gig. i san. 24 no.6:16-22 Je '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny truda I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.
(DUST
hyg. evaluation of aerosols formed in prod. of hard alloys (Rus))
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE
same)

MEZENTSEVA, N N PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

[illegible]son, Z. I., Ed., Professor

[illegible]logiya redkikh metallov (Toxicology of Rare Metals, Moscow, [illegible]giz, 1963. 335 p. 1500 copies printed.

[illegible] Khamidullin; Tech. Ed.: Yu. S. Bel'chikova.

[illegible]E: [illegible] provide information on the toxic effects of rare [illegible]

[illegible] chemistry and industrial applications of rare metal [illegible] aerosols are discussed. The clinical picture and [illegible] of rare-metal poisonings is also given. There ar[illegible]

[illegible] of the Effect on an Organism of [illegible]re, Dispersed, and Other Metals Used in Industry and [illegible]eir Compounds.

[illegible]bdenum. O. Ya. Mogilevskaya [illegible]
[illegible] N. Mezentseva [illegible]
[illegible] V. Mezentseva et al [illegible]
Zirconium. O. Ya. Mogilevskaya
5. Vanadium. I. V. Roshchin [illegible]
6. Tantalum. Yu. L. Yegorov [illegible]
7. Niobium. Yu. L. Yegorov 117
8. T[illegible]lurium. S. E. Sand[illegible] [illegible]
9. [illegible] S. Vorob'yeva [illegible]

Card 1/[illegible]

MEZENTSEVA, N.V. PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

[illegible], Z. I., [illegible] Professor

Toksikologiya redkikh metallov (Toxicology of Rare Metals) Moscow, Medgiz, 1963. 335 p. 1500 copies printed.

Ed.: P. S. Khamidullin; Tech. Ed.: Yu. S. Bol'chikova.

PURPOSE: To provide information on the toxic effects of rare metals.

COVERAGE: The chemistry and industrial applications of rare metals and their aerosols are discussed. The clinical picture and therapy of rare-metal poisonings is also given. There are 307 references.

1. Experimental Studies of the Effect on an Organism of Rare, Dispersed, and Other Metals Used in Industry and Their Compounds. 26

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1. Molybdenum. O. Ya. Mogilevskaya 47
2. Tungsten. N. N. Mezentseva 58
3. Titanium. N. V. Mezentseva et al 71
4. Zirconium. O. Ya. Mogilevskaya 82
5. Vanadium. I. V. Roshchin 95
6. Tantalum. Yu. L. Yegorov 110
7. Niobium. Yu. L. Yegorov 117
8. Tellurium. S. E. Sandratskaya 135
9. Cadmium and its compounds. R. S. Vorob'yeva

Card 2/

MEZENTSOVA, N.V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

[illegible] el'son, Z. I., Ed., Professor

Toksikologiya redkikh metallov (Toxicology of Rare Metals) Moscow,
Medgiz, 1963. 335 p. 1500 copies printed.

Ed.: R. S. Khamidullin; Tech. Ed.: Yu. S. Bel'chikova.

PURPOSE: To provide information on the toxic effects of rare metals

COVERAGE: The chemistry and industrial applications of rare metals and their aerosols are discussed. The clinical picture and therapy of rare-metal poisonings is also given. There are 307 references.

II. Experimental Studies of the Effects on an Organism of Industrial Dust of Mixed Composition Containing Rare and Other Metals and their Compounds.

1. Industrial dust from ore concentrates. O. Ya. Mogilevskaya
2. Industrial dusts at powder-metallurgy plants (hard alloys). Z. S. Kaplun (Deceased) and N. V. Mezentsova
3. Dust of metallurgical (Bessemer) slags. I. V. Roshchin 245
4. Industrial dust from copper ores. Kim Tai-in 249
5. Industrial dust from luminophores. E. I. Gol'dman et al
6. Dust of new thermoresistors (chrome-magnesium and magnesiochromite). T. A. Roshchina
7. Dust in the production of [illegible] I. Khlebnikova

VOROB'YEVA, R.S.; ZHILOVA, N.A.; KASPAROV, A.A.; MEZENTSEVA, N.V.

Comparing the toxicity of mercaptobenzimidazole and N-phenyl-N-isopropylparaphenylenamine. Kauch.i rez. 22 no.2:18-19 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny truda 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.
(BENZIMIDAZOLETHIOL--TOXICOLOGY) (PHENYLENEDIAMINE--TOXICOLOGY)
(RUBBER INDUSTRY WORKERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

VOROB'YEVA, R.S.; MEZENTSEVA, N.V.

Toxicological evaluation of the vulcanization accelerator N,N- di-isopropyl-2-benzothiazole sulfenamide and of the vulcanizing substance paraquinone dioxime. Kauch. i rez. 22 no.5:27 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny truda 1-go Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.M.Sechenova.

(Rubber industry workers--Diseases and hygiene)

VOROB'YEVA, R.S., kand. med. nauk; MEZENTSEVA, N.V.

Disorders of the liver function under the influence of some new accelerators of vulcanization on the organism. Trudy 1-go MMI 28: 217-221 '64. (MIRA 17:1

1. Kafedra gigiyeny truda (zav. - prof. Z.I. Izrael'son) 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

TURBINA, I.L.; MEZENTSEVA, S.K

Changes in hemopoiesis in patients with malignant tumors of the ovaries in the process of chemotherapy. Vop. onk. 11 no.8:38-41 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Iz III khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. V.P. Tobilevich), kliniko-diagnosticheskoy laboratorii (zav. - dotsent I.F.Grekh) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Serebrov) i ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. S.K.Mezentseva) Lengoronkodispansera (glavnyy vrach S.S.Yaritsyn).

ASNER, B.T.; MEZENTSEVA, V.V., inzh.

Experience in the manufacture of hosiery cut from knit cloth.
Tekst. prom. 25 no.10:41-44 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Nachal'nik eksperimental'noy laboratorii Odesskoy trikotazhnoy fabriki imeni Krupskoy (for Asner). 2. Eksperimental'naya laboratoriya Odesskoy trikotazhnoy fabriki imeni Krupskoy (for Mezentseva).

MEZENTSEVA, Ye.I. (Tashkent)

Some remarks on V.E.Poiarkov's review of Kh.M.Abdullaev's book "Genetic relation of mineralization to granitoid intrusions." Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 85 no.1:127-128 '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1.Sredneaziatskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Ore deposits) (Abdullaev, Kh.M.)

ACCESSION NR: AR4025766 S/0299/64/000/003/P064/P064

SOURCE: RZh. Biologiya, Abs. 3P421

AUTHOR: Mezentsev, A. I.; Mezentseva, Z. D.

TITLE: (3P421) The effect of ascorbic acid on the course of acute radiation sickness in relation to its time of administration

CITED SOURCE: Sb. tr. Sverdl. med. in-t, vyp. 39, 1963, 117-125

TOPIC TAGS: radiation, radiation sickness, ascorbic acid

ABSTRACT: The effect of ascorbic acid and of its time of administration on the course of acute radiation sickness was studied in 157 white rats receiving 700 r of X-ray. Ascorbic acid was administered as a 5% solution i.m. 15-20 minutes before or within 1 hour after irradiation, at doses of 50-100 mg/kg. The survival of irradiated animals receiving ascorbic acid was 10.4-33.4% for pretreated animals, 55.6% for those treated after irradiation, and 33% for controls. The symptoms of acute radiation sickness were qualitatively equal in all groups of animals, but there were quantitative differences. The most marked symptoms were observed in rats receiving ascorbic acid before irradiation and in controls. Ascorbic acid is not recommended as a prophylactic agent against acute radiation sickness.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4025766

V. Kozlov

DATE ACQ: 27Feb64 SUB CODE: LS ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

LEVINA, R. YA. , MEZENTSOVA, N. N.

Hydrocarbons

Synthesis of hydrocarbons. Part 14. Synthesis of cyclic hydrocarbons with double bond outside the ring.
Uch. zap. Mosk. un., No. 132, 1950.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

LEVINA, R.Ya.; TANTSYREVA, T.I.; FAYNZIL'BERG, A.A.; MEZENTSOVA, N.N.

Synthesis of hydrocarbons; synthesis of isoalkanes. Izv.Akad. nauk
SSSR; Khim.otd. no.2:161-165 Mar-Apr 51. (CIML 20:7)

1. Laboratory of Organic Chemistry imeni N.D. Zelinskiy of Moscow State University.

LEVINA, R.YA.; MEZENTSOVA, N.N.; AKISHIN, P.A.

Alkycyclohexene

Contact isomerization of unsaturated hydrocarbons. XVII. Isomerization of alkycyclopentane and alkylcyclohexene in chrome oxide on aluminum oxide. Vest. Mosk. un., 7, No. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October, 1952 ~~1953~~. Unclassified.

MEZENTSOVA, N. N.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Organic Chemistry

④ [illegible]

Contact isomerization of unsaturated hydrocarbons. XVIII. Isomerization of methylenecyclohexane through chromium oxide on alumina. [illegible] R. Ya. Levina, N. N. Mezentsova, and P. A. Akishin (Moscow State Univ.). *Vestnik Moskov. Univ.* 7, No. 12, *Ser. Fiz.-Mat. i Estestven. Nauk* No. 8, 49-53(1952); cf. *C.A.* 47, 3248c.—Methylenecyclohexane, $CH_2:C_6H_{10}$, passed at 250° through Cr_2O_3 on Al_2O_3 (length 45 cm., diam. 1.6 cm.) at the rate of 0.06 g./min., gave 80-85% catalyzate consisting (by Raman-spectra analysis) of 60% 1-methylcyclohexene (I), 33% 3-methylcyclohexene (II), and possibly a small amt. of 4-methylcyclohexene. In a single pass, I and II undergo disproportionation to 2 methylcyclohexane + PhMe to the extent of 7%, and, on recycling, 21%. N. Thon

8-30-54

Lab Organic Chem in N. D. Zelinskiy
and Lab Molecular Spectroscopy -

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Contact isomerization of unsaturated hydrocarbons. XIX. Isomerization of unsaturated five- and six-membered cyclic hydrocarbons with a double bond in the ring or in the side chain. R. Ya. Levina, N. N. Mezentsova, and P. A. Akishin (Moscow State Univ.). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 23, 562-6(1953); cf. *Vestnik Moskov. Gos. Univ.* 10, 100(1949); *C.A.* 45, 536a; 47, 3248c; 48, 4455d.—Passage of alkenylcyclopentanes over Cr_2O_3 on Al_2O_3 at 250° leads to the double bond shifting from the side chain to the ring and remaining at the C atom which joins the side-chain. Methylene- and vinylcyclopentanes are completely converted to 1-alkylcyclopentenes. With allylcyclopentane there was also detected, besides 1-propylcyclopentene, some *trans*-propenylcyclopentane, an intermediate in the process. Alkenylcyclohexanes (methylene, vinyl, and allyl) similarly rearrange to 1-alkylcyclohexenes which are in part transformed to 1-alkyl-2-cyclohexenes in a subsequent reaction. 1-Alkyl-2-cycloalkenes passed over the above catalyst at [illegible]° are 40-50% isomerized to 1-alkylcycloalkenes, which are more stable to the above catalyst at. Alkylcyclohexenes with other positions of unsatn. in the ring under these conditions undergo, to a slight extent, a transformation into alkylbenzene and alkylcyclohexane. The hydrocarbons with unsatd. side chain were prepd. by pyrolysis of the acetates of the corresponding alcs., obtained by the Grignard route. For the following compds. are given % yield, b.p., n^{20}_D, and d_{20}: *cyclopentylcarbinol*, 30, b_{14-15} 58-9°, 1.4579, 0.9332 (*acetate*, 70, b_{18} 85-6°, 1.4378, 0.9574); *cyclohexylcarbinol*, 35, b_{11-12} 83-9°, 1.4650, 0.9285 (*acetate*, 73, b_{14-15} 75-6°, 1.4460, 0.9605; *cyclopentylethanol*, 40, b_{14-15} 74°, 1.4578, 0.9231 (*acetate*, 75, b_{14-15} 75°, 1.4408, 0.9504); *cyclohexylethanol*, 33, b_{15} 99-100°, 1.4649, 0.9180 (*acetate*, 80, b_{15} 97-8°, 1.4478, 0.9500). 1-Ethyl-2-cyclopentene and -hexene were prepd. in 50-4% yield from EtMgBr and 1-chloro-2-cyclopentene or 1-bromo-2-cyclohexene, resp. 1-Ethylcyclopentene and -hexene were obtained by dehydration of the tertiary alcs. [In the following, all values of *n* and d. are for n^{20}_D and d_{20}.] *Methylenecyclohexane*, b_{760} 99.8-100°, *n* 1.4486, d. 0.8065 (Raman line characteristic of double bond at 1651 cm.$^{-1}$), gave a catalyzate contg. 60% 1-methylcyclohexene (Raman line 1676), 33% 1-methyl-2-cyclohexene (1651), 1.5-2% MePh (1003), and about 5% methylcyclohexane (770). *1-Methylcyclohexene*, b_{760} 109-9.2°, *n* 1.4508, d. 0.8124, (double-bond Raman line 1676). *Vinylcyclohexane*, b_{760} 125°, *n* 1.4470, d. 0.8091 (1641), gave a catalyzate contg. 3% original substance, 75% 1-ethylcyclohexene (1671), 13% 1-ethyl-2-cyclohexene (1653), 3% EtPh (1003), and 6% ethylcyclohexane. *1-Ethylcyclohexene*, b_{760} 135.2-5.5°, *n* 1.4562, d. 0.8150 (1671), gave a catalyzate contg. 78% starting material, 17% 1-ethyl-2-cyclohexene (1651), 2% EtPh (1004), and 4% ethylcyclohexane. *1-Ethyl-2-cyclohexene*, b_{760} 131.7-2.0°, *n* 1.4500, d. 0.8104 (1651), gave a catalyzate contg. 25% starting material, 50% 1-ethylcyclohexene (1671), 8% EtPh, and 17% ethylcyclohexane. *Allylcyclohexane*, b_{760} 151.2-1.5°, *n* 1.4500, d. 0.8135 (1641), gave a catalyzate contg. 15% starting material, 79% 1-propylcyclohexene (1671), 2% 1-propyl-2-cyclohexene (1653), 2% PrPh (1001), and 4% propylcyclohexane. *1-Propylcyclohexene* b_{760} 153.5-4.0°, *n* 1.4573, d. 0.8279 (1670). *Methylenecyclopentane*, b_{760} 73-3.2°, *n* 1.4342, d. 0.7803 (1653), gave catalyzate of pure 1-methylcyclopentene, b_{760} 73.2-4.5°, *n* 1.4314, d. 0.7781 (1657). *1-Methylcyclopentene* b_{760} 74.3-4.4°, *n* 1.4326, d. 0.7765 (1657). *Vinylcyclopentane*, b_{760} 98.5-8.7°, *n* 1.4375, d. 0.7834 (1641), gave a catalyzate of pure 1-ethylcyclopentene. *1-Ethylcyclopentene*, b_{760} 105°, *n* 1.4414, d. 0.8015 (1653), is unchanged by passage over the catalyst. *1-Ethyl-2-cyclo-*

Over.

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R.Ya. LeVINa 8

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pentene, b_{760} 96.7-6.8°, n 1.4219, d. 0.7835 (1617), gave a catalyzate with 60% starting material and 40% 1-ethylcyclopentene (1653). *Allylcyclopentane*, b_{760} 124-4.5°, n 1.4400, d. 0.7912 (1641), gave a catalyzate with 33% unchanged material, 30% 1-propylcyclopentene (1653), and 36% *trans*-propenylcyclopentane (1672); recycling over the catalyst gave 57% 1-propylcyclopentene and 43% *trans*-propenylcyclopentane. *1-Propylcyclopentene* b_{760} 129.5-30° n 1.4450, d. 0.7950 (1653).

G. M. Kosolapoff

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18-5

MEZENTSOVA, N.N.

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USSR.

Contact isomerization of unsaturated hydrocarbons. XIX. Isomerization of unsaturated five- and six-membered cyclic hydrocarbons with a double bond in the ring or in the side chain. R. Ya. Levina, N. N. Mezentsova, and P. A. Akishin. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 23, 681-7(1953)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 48, 6 [redacted] L. H.

LEVINA,R.Ya.; MEZENTSOVA,N.N.; LEBEDEV,O.V.

Synthesis of hydrocarbons. Part 49. Spiro-(2,4)-heptadiene-1,3 and spiro-(2,4)-heptane. Zhur.ob.khim.25 no.6:1097-1100 Je'55.
(MLRA 8:12)

1. Moskovskiy Gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Heptadiene) (Heptane) (Spiro compounds)

LEVINA, R.Ya.; MEZENTSOVA, N.N.; TRESHCHOVA, Ye.G.

Synthesis of hydrocarbons; synthesis of hem-dimethylcyclopentane from cyclopentadiene. Dokl.AN SSSR 104 no.4:549-551 O '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1.Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Nesmeyanovym.
(Cyclopentane)

MELENTSOVA, M.N

Distr: 4E4j/4E3d/
4E2c(j)

Synthesis of hydrocarbons. LVIII. *gem*-Dialkylcyclopentanes. R. Ya. Levina and N. N. Mezentsova. *Vestnik Moskov. Univ., Ser. Mat., Mekh., Astron., Fiz. i Khim.* 11, No. 1, 205-7(1956); cf. *C.A.* 51, 5279h; 6141b.—*gem*-Dialkylcyclopentanes are prepd. by the action of $CH_2:CHCH_2MgBr$ on 1-chloro-1-alkylcyclopentanes in the presence of $HgCl_2$ (Khromov, *et al.*, *C.A.* 48, 9930g). 1-Ethylcyclopentanol (114 g.) was treated at 0° with 800 ml. concd. HCl, the layers sepd., and the 1-chloro-1-ethylcyclopentane (I) washed with soda, dried with $CaCl_2$, and vacuum distilled, 80% yield, b_{11} 53°, n_D^{20} 1.4525, d_{20} 0.9548. An ether soln. of 132 g. I was slowly added to an ether soln. of 24 g. Mg, 109 g. EtBr, and 4 g. $HgCl_2$, refluxed 10 hrs., the ether distd., the residue refluxed 8 hrs. with dry toluene at 110°, decompd. with H_2O and HOAc, the toluene boiled off, and the residue refluxed 2 hrs. with Na metal and distilled yielding 20% 1,1-diethylcyclopentane, b_{751} 149°, n_D^{20} 1.4388, d_{20} 0.8015, MR_D 41.40 (calcd. 41.56). The Raman spectrum shows lines at 374(3), 406(0.8), 470(1.3), 558(1), 605(0.6), 699(7), 709(0.2), 833(0.8), 853(2), 907(6), 931(1), 970(1.5), 996(1.5), 1022(2), 1040(2.5), 1080(1.5), 1094-3(0.8), 1220(0.5), 1270(3), 1298(2), 1323(1), 1354(1.5), 1380(2.5), and 1440-1462(10) $cm.^{-1}$ 1,1-Di-*n*-propylcyclopentane was prepared similarly from 146 g. 1-*n*-propylcyclopentanol by way of 1-chloro-1-*n*-propylcyclopentane (57%, b_{20} 78-80, n_D^{20} 1.4570) and *n*-PrMgBr + 3 g. $HgCl_2$ in 12% yield, b_{741} 187-187.3°, n_D^{20} 1.4480, d_{20} 0.8128, MR_D 50.80 (calcd. 50.79). F. H. Rathmann

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Mezentsova, N. N.

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Raman spectra of unsaturated five-member cyclic hydrocarbons. P. A. Akishin, V. M. Tatevskii, N. G. Rambidi, N. N. Mezentsova, and R. Ya. Levina (M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State Univ.). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 30, 660-4(1956). —A high precision is claimed for the measurements detd. as described by Treshcheva, *Vestnik Moskov. Gosudarst. Univ.* No. 11, 149(1948). The b.p., *n*, *d.*, *MR*$_D$, and Raman spectra are given for the following hydrocarbons contg. a five-membered ring: cyclopentane, 1-methyl cyclopentene, 1-ethylcyclopentene, 3-ethylcyclopentene, 1-propylcyclopentene, 1-butylcyclopentene, methylenecyclopentane, and allylcyclopentane.

W. M. Sternberg

Chem

YUR'YEV, Yu.K.; MEZENTSOVA, N.N.; SADOVAYA, N.K.

Progress in the chemistry of selenophene. Vest. Mosk.un.Ser.mat. mekh. astron. fiz. khim. 12 no.4:201-222 '57. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. (Selenophene)

474

AUTHORS: Yuryev, Yu. K., and Mezentsova, N. N.

TITLE: The Chemistry of Selenophene. Part 5. Selenophene-2-Aldehyde, Selenophene-2-Carbinol and Selenophene-2-Acrylic Acid (Khimiya Selenofena. V. Selenofen-2-aldegid, selenofen-2-karbinol i selenofen-2-akrilovaya kislota)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 179-182 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Using dimethylformamide as a base, the authors synthesized a hitherto unknown selenophene-2-aldehyde which is similar in its properties to aromatic aldehyde. The formylation of selenophene with dimethylformamide was smooth, giving a 75% aldehyde yield. Oxidation of selenophene-2-aldehyde with hydrogen peroxide resulted in the formation of selenophene-2-carboxylic acid; heating of selenophene-2-aldehyde with acetic anhydride and anhydrous sodium acetate gave selenophene-2-acrylic acid. This acid was also obtained through condensation of selenophene-2-aldehyde with malonic acid in the presence of pyridine with consequent decarboxylizing of the forming alpha-carboxy-beta-(2-selenophene)-acrylic acid. Selenophene-2-aldehyde (when reduced with formaldehyde in conditions of the Tishchenko-Cannizzaro reaction)

Card 1/2

The Chemistry of Selenophene

gave selenophene-2-carbinol which, through mercuration, yielded 5-chloromercuryselenophene-2-carbinol.

There are 9 references, of which 4 are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: The Moscow State University (Moskovskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet)

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: February 17, 1956

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

YUR'YEV, Yu.K.; MEZENTSOVA, N.N.; MELENT'YEVA, T.A. TRESHCHOVA, Ye.G.

The chemistry of selenophene. Part 7: Synthesis and acetylation of 3-arylselenophenes and 2,3-benzoselenophene. Zhur. ob. khim. 27 no.8:2260-2267 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Selenophene)

MEZENTSOVA, N.N.

YUR'YEV, Yu.K.; MEZENTSOVA, N.N.; BALASHOVA, T.A.

Chemistry of selenophene. Part 8: N-(selenenal-2) - amines, 2-phenyl-4-(selenenal-2)- oxazolone-5, 5-(selenenal-2 - thiazolidone -4- thion-2 selenenal-2-rodanine) and hydrazothiazolynon selenophene-2-aldehyde. zhur. ob. khim. 27 no.9:2536-2541 S '57.

(MIRA 11:3)

1.Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

(Selephone)

МЕЗЕНЦЕВА, Н.Н

79-11-51/56

AUTHORS: Yur'yev, Yu. K., Mezentscva, N. N., Vas'kovskiy, V. Ye.

TITLE: Chemistry of Selenophene (Khimiya selenofena). IX. Condensation of Selenophene-2-Aldehyde With Methylketones. Synthesis and Reactions of 2-Methylselenophene-5-Aldehyde (IX. Kondensatsiya selenofen-2-al'degida s metilketonami. Sintez i reaktsii 2-metilselenofen-5-al'degida).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 11, pp. 3155-3160 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the authors continue the investigation of the reactivity of selenophene-2-aldehyde in examples of its condensation with methylketones. Its condensations with methylketones proceed smoothly and lead to the formation of unsaturated ketones which possess the selenophene-cycle. In this manner the following compounds were obtained: selenenal-2-acetone, x-(selenenal-2)-acetophenone, α-(selenenal-2) π-methylacetophenone, 1-phenyl-5-(selenienyl-2)-pentadiene-1,4-on-3, 1-(furyl-2)-5-(selenienyl-2)-pentadiene-1,4-on-3 and 1,5-di-(selenienyl-2)-pentadiene-1,4-on-3. The aminomethylation of selenenal-2-acet[illegible]e according to Mannich (Mannikh) leads to the hydro-

Card 1/2

Chemistry of Selenophene. IX. Condensation of Selenophene-2-Aldehyde With Methylketones. Synthesis and Reactions of 2-Methylselenophene-5-Aldehyde 79-11-51/56

chloride of 5-dimethylamino-1-(selenienyl-2)-pentene-1-one-3. The reduction of selenophene-2-aldehyde and 2-methylselenophene-5-aldehyde according to Kizhner leads to 2-methylselenophene and correspondingly to 2,5-dimethylselenophene. The condensation of 2-methylselenophene-5-aldehyde with hippuric acid, rhodanine and malonic acid correspondingly yields 2-phenyl-4-(2-methylselenenal-5)-oxazolone-5,5-(2-methylselenenal-5)-thiazolidone-4-thion-2 and β-(2-methylselenophene-5)-acrylic acid. The condensation of thiosemicarbazone of 2-methylselenophene-5-aldehyde with chloroacetic acid leads to the hydrazothiazolinone of 2-methylselenophene-5-aldehyde.
There are 4 references, all of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet).

SUBMITTED: [illegible]

1. Selenophene-2-aldehyde-Condensation reactions 2. Methylketones-Condensation reactions 3. 2-Methylselenophene-5-aldehyde-Synthesis 4. 2-Methylselenophene-5-aldehyde-Condensation reactions

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Yur'yev, Yu. K., Mezentsova, N. N. SOV/[illegible]-28-[illegible]-31/55

TITLE: Chemistry of Selenophene (Khimiya selenofena) XIV. Reactions of Selenophene-2-Aldehyde (XIV. Reaktsii selenofen-2-al'degida)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 11, pp 3041 - 3045 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Continuing earlier papers (Refs 1-3) the [illegible] further investigated the reactions of [illegible] aldehyde which are characteristic of aro[illegible]. They introduced this aldehyde into the Hantsch (Ganch) reaction and in a condensation with acetic ester and [illegible] obtained the diethyl ester of the 2,6-dimet[illegible]ienyl-2')-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylic [illegible] (Scheme 1). The condensation of selenophene-2-aldehydes with barbituric acid, malonic acid and malononitrile yielded the selenenal-2-barbituric, selenenal-2-malonic acids, and selenenal-2-malononitrile (Scheme 2). In the cleavage of the 5-(selenenal-2')-thiazolidone-4-thione-2 (Ref 2) with

Card 1/2

Chemistry of Selenophene. XIV. Reactions of Selenophene-2-Aldehyde SOV/79-28-11-31/55

alkali liquor the 2-thione-3-(selenienyl-2')-propionic acid was obtained in good yield, which on the action of hydroxylamine was transformed into the 2-oximino-3-(selenienyl-2')-propionic acid (Scheme 3). The oxime of selenophene-2-aldehyde served as basic product for the selenenyl-2-amine, obtained by the reduction of nitrile. The condensation of this [illegible] with selenophene-2-aldehyde lead to the [illegible]-(selenenal-2')-selenenyl-2-amine, with salicylic aldehyde to the N-salicylal-(selenenyl-2')-amine, which could form [illegible]. There are 2 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: [illegible] (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: September 30, 1957

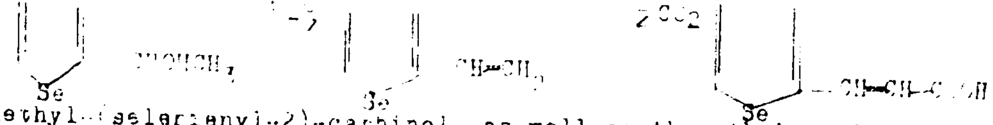
Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Yur'yev, Yu. K., Mezentsova, N. N., Vaskovskiy, V. Ye. SOV/79-28-12-22/41

TITLE: The Chemistry of Selenophene (Khimiya selenofena) XV. 2-Vinyl Selenophene (XV. 2-Vinilselenofen)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 12, pp 3262-3265 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Continuing their earlier papers in the field of selenophene chemistry with respect to the selenophene-α-aldehydes (Refs 1-5) the authors synthesized the 2-vinyl selenophene; the catalytic dehydration of methyl-(selenienyl-2)-carbinol turned out to be a better synthesis method than the decarboxylation of β-(selenienyl)-2-acrylic acid, as it led to the synthesis of 2-vinyl selenophene in considerably higher yields:



Methyl-(selenienyl-2)-carbinol, as well as the ethyl- and phenyl-(selenienyl-2)-carbinol were obtained by the reaction of selenophene-2-aldehyde with alkyl and aryl magnesium halides.

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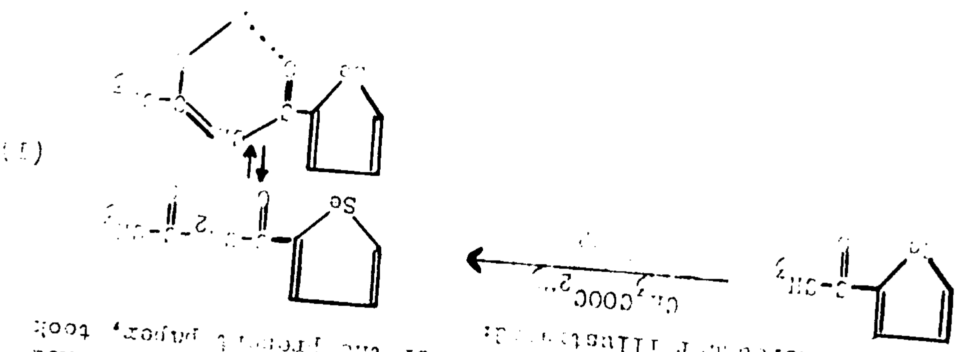
The Chemistry of Selenophene XV 2-Vinyl Selenophene SOV/79-28-12-22/41

In the investigation of the effect of various dehydration agents on methyl-(selenienyl-2)-carbinol it was found that in the presence of acid compounds (of potassium bisulfite, p-toluene-sulfonic acid etc.) as well as in the presence of caustic potash the 2-vinyl selenophene formed is almost completely polymerized. In the thermal dehydration the yield of them amounts to 50%, whereas in the dehydration in the vapor phase with aluminum oxide at 200° this figure is 80%. In the above-mentioned decarboxylation reaction the yield amounts to 40% only. 2-vinyl selenophene reacts with diazo methane and forms 4-(selenienyl-2')-pyrazoline, and with dimethyl formamide in the presence of phosphorus oxychloride the β-(selenienyl-2)-acrolein (Scheme 2). In the oxidation of the latter with silver oxide the β-(selenienyl-2)-acrylic acid was obtained, with hydrogen peroxide, however, selenophene-2-carboxylic acid (Scheme 3). There are 1 table and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

Card 2/3

(I)



Some Characteristics of
Selenenoyl-2-Acetone and [illegible]enzoyl Acetone

[illegible] -1 -1-

The synthesis is very accurately [illegible]. [illegible] obtained as a viscous straw-yellow oil with boiling [illegible] 1[illegible] - 1[illegible].[illegible]°/7 mm, which could be crystallized [illegible] 3[illegible] - [illegible].5°C (from alcohol). Benzoyl acetone [illegible] according to data found in publications [illegible] melting point [illegible] - [illegible]° after [illegible] from ethanol. [illegible] absorption spectra of the [illegible] of both compounds [illegible] investigated with [illegible]

between 2 and 11. [illegible] curves [illegible] The dissociation [illegible] both compounds [illegible] ways: by co[illegible] al [illegible] graphically from [illegible] solutions [illegible] different [illegible]. results [illegible]

$p_{K_{diss}}$ = 8.[illegible] ± [illegible]. [illegible] benzoyl [illegible].

selenenoyl-2-ace[illegible] [illegible]

being μ = 0.1 in [illegible] solutions. Also [illegible]

Some Characteristics of
Selenoyl-2-Acetone and Benzoyl Acetone

SOV/75-14-1-3/32

constants of both compounds in different systems at 25 ± 0.1° and $\mu = 0.1$ were found:

Selenoyl-2-acetone: $K_{distr} = 2.922 \pm 0.006$ (System $CHCl_3 - H_2O$)

$K_{distr} = 3.[illegible]04 \pm 0.010$ (System $C_6H_6 - H_2O$)

Benzoyl acetone: $K_{distr} = 3.439 \pm 0.009$ (System $CHCl_3 - H_2O$)

$K_{distr} = 3.145 \pm 0.010$ (System $C_6H_6 - H_2O$)

The distribution constants of both compounds are independent of their concentration in the organic phase (benzene, chloroform resp.). This is indicative of the fact that neither of the two compounds is associated in the aqueous nor in the organic phase. There are 5 figures, 6 tables, and 14 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: April 24, 1958

Card 3/3

SOV/79-29-8-31/81

5(3)

AUTHORS: Yur'yev, Yu. K., Mezentsova, N. N., Kashutina, M. A

TITLE: Chemistry of Selenophene. XIX. 2-Aceto-selenophene in the Synthesis of α- and β-Keto-aldehydes in the Selenophene Series

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 8, pp 2597 - 26o1 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In addition to their previous papers (Refs 1-4), the authors used, in the present paper, the α-acyl-selenophenes for the synthesis of the α- and β-dicarbonyl compounds in the selenophene series. In this way, they obtained by oxidation of 2-aceto-selenophene with selenium dioxide the selenienyl-2-glyoxal, a keto-aldehyde, the bright-yellow color of which is due to a conjugation of the double bonds of two carbonyl groups and of the selenophene nucleus. The ultraviolet absorption spectrum of the selenienyl-2-glyoxal (Fig 1) has two maxima at λ 275 and 310 mμ. The compound is easily condensed with o-phenylene diamine, and forms quantitatively the 2-(selenienyl-2')-quinoxaline (Scheme 1). By the action

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Chemistry of Selenophene. XIX. 2-Aceto-selenophene in the Synthesis of α- and β-Keto-aldehydes in the Selenophene Series SOV/79-29-8-3[illegible]/8

of alkali lyes on its monosemicarbazone and monothiosemicarbazone, water is split off and, accordingly, the 3-oxy- and the 2-mercapto-5-(selenienyl-2')-triazine-1,2,4 (Scheme 2). On condensation of 2-aceto-selenophene with the ethyl ester of formic acid under the influence of sodium, the sodium alcoholate of oxymethylene-(selenienyl-2)-ketone is obtained which is of dark-violet color in the thiophene series. Its absorption spectrum is characterized in figure 2 by curve I, the one of its intramolecular complex compound with Cu^{++} by curve II. There are 2 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1958

Card 2/2

S/079/60/030/05/47/074
B005/B016

AUTHORS: Yur'yev, Yu. K., Mezentsova, N. N., Vas'kovskiy, V. Ye.

TITLE: Selenophene Chemistry. XXVI. 2-Cyclopropyl Selenophene and 2-Propenyl Selenophene

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 5, pp. 1628-1631

TEXT: In the present paper the syntheses of 2-cyclopropyl selenophene (I) and 2-propenyl selenophene (II) are described. The authors synthesized (I) on the basis of β-(selenienyl-2-)-acrolein (III). Contrary to a method used previously (Ref. 1), this compound was obtained by condensation of selenophene-2-aldehyde with acetaldehyde in the presence of lye. By treating the unsaturated ketone (III) with hydrazine hydrate, 5-(selenienyl-2')-pyrazoline (IV) was obtained. This product was not isolated but decomposed at once according to the well-known method by N. M. Kishner (with platinized carbon and potassium hydroxide). By this degradation, compound (I) results with impurities of a selenienyl-2-alkene. Compound (I) was also synthesized from the hydrochloride of 2-(β-dimethyl-amino-propio)-selenophene (Ref. 2) by the action of hydrazine

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Selenophene Chemistry. XXVI. 2-Cyclopropyl Selenophene and 2-Propenyl Selenophene

S/079/60/030/05/47/074
B005/B016

hydrate and Kishner degradation of the resultant (selenienyl-2)-pyrazoline. This method is simpler and more convenient than the one described above. The purification of product (I) from the selenienyl-2-alkene impurity was carried out by treatment with potassium permanganate solution and subsequent working up with 2,4-dinitro-benzene-sulfenyl chloride. Contrary to the unstable monosubstituted pyrazoline (IV), the disubstituted pyrazoline derivative 3-methyl-5-(selenienyl-2')-pyrazoline (V) obtained by condensation of selenal-2-acetone with hydrazine hydrate is a stable compound which is distillable in vacuo without decomposition. In the same way, 1-phenyl-5-(selenienyl-2')-pyrazoline was prepared by condensation of selenal-2-acetone with phenyl hydrazine. This product melts without decomposition. On degradation of compound (V) according to Kishner, 2-(2'-methyl-cyclopropyl)-selenophene (VI) results. This product is contaminated by small quantities of selenienyl-2-butene which may be separated in the above-mentioned way. The ultraviolet absorption spectra of methanolic solutions of compounds (I) and (VI) show no differences in the electron transitions. The spectra were taken on an SF-4 spectrophotometer. Compound (II) was obtained from ethyl-(selenienyl-2)-carbinol by dehydration with potassium bisulfate. The initial product was produced

Selenophene Chemistry. XXVI. 2-Cyclopropyl Selenophene and 2-Propenyl Selenophene

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by an organomagnesium synthesis from selenophene-2-aldehyde and ethyl bromide. In an experimental part, all operations performed are described in detail. For each of the resultant products, yield, boiling (or melting) point, refractive index, density, molar refractivity, and data of the ultimate analysis are given. The schemes of the reactions performed are presented as well. R. Ya. Levina and co-workers (Ref. 5) are mentioned in this paper. There are 6 Soviet references. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1959

Card 3/3

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Determination [illegible] 9 [illegible]
of [illegible]

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